



IRLAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For The Year 1967

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I R L A M U R B A N D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillors E. WRIGHT, M.B.E., J.P., C.C. Chairman
B. W. BRACEGIRDLE, J.P. Chairman of the Council
M. G. ROBERTS, Vice-Chairman of the Council
W. J. BOOTH
C. A. BORRINO
A. FOWLES
H. HOLLAND
L. W. JONES, B.E.M.
R. MACMILLAN
J. MCKWIRK
J. H. SMITH
Mrs. B. G. WALKER

OFFICIALS AND STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

W. SHARPE, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

L. HALL, M.A.P.H.I., Meat and Food Inspector's
Certificate, Smoke Inspector's Diploma.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. K. MORGAN, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.C.A.T. (Sal).,
Smoke Inspector's Diploma.

Technical Officer, Smoke Control Areas:

A. MONTEITH (Appointed 3. 4. 67.)

Chief Clerk:

MISS M. G. TOWNSEND.

Clerical Assistants:

MISS G. C. ALLEN.

MISS L. D. HOLKER. (Appointed 3. 4. 67.)

General Assistant

MR. R. W. SCOTT.

Public Cleansing Foreman:

MR. H. E. DITCHFIELD.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year 1967

To the Chairman and Members of
the Irlam Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the health of the district for the year 1967.

The population of the Urban district continues to increase, the mid-year population as estimated by the Registrar General being 17,940, an increase of 840 from mid 1966.

The number of live births registered during the year was 360 giving an adjusted live birth rate of 22.1 per thousand population which is somewhat above the national average for England & Wales which for the year under review was 17.2. Of the 360 births registered 16 i.e. 4.7% were illegitimate. This illegitimate birth rate is well below the average for urban communities.

Deaths of infants under one year registered during 1967 numbered 3, giving an infant mortality rate of 8 per thousand live births which is less than half of the national figure (18.3). One must of course point out the danger of reading too much into statistical figures of this kind based as they are on comparatively small numbers. Nevertheless it is pleasing to know that the infant mortality rate in each of the last three years has been well under the national average for England and Wales.

It is gratifying to report once again that no maternal death occurred during the year.

The number of deaths registered during 1967 was 189 giving an adjusted death rate of 13.3 per thousand population, very similar to the death rate in previous years. The main causes of death were cardio-vascular diseases and cancer and there is very little additional comment that one can make on these lethal diseases both having been discussed in previous reports. It should be noted, however, that cancer of the respiratory system accounted for fifteen of the thirty-nine deaths attributed to this disease. This is the highest mortality from lung cancer ever recorded in the district and should serve to underline what has been said in previous reports regarding the prevention of this disease. There can surely be no room for doubt, even in the mind of the most ardent sceptic, regarding the causal relationship between cigarette smoking and respiratory cancer, but it would seem that the message is either not getting through to the public, or that they choose to ignore it.

Considering the amount of publicity that has been given to the subject it is difficult not to conclude that those who continue to be heavy cigarette smokers are quite unable to break or modify their addiction and consequently are prepared to gamble with their own lives.

During the year 179 cases of infectious disease were notified but once again no case of poliomyelitis or diptheria occurred in the district. There was, however, a considerable increase in the number of notifications received for whooping cough which is in line with experience in adjacent districts. It would appear that something which requires an explanation is happening to this disease which has been relatively well controlled in recent years. Either the protective vaccine being used is not quite so efficient as previously or there is a new variant of the causal organism at large. An investigation into this problem is being undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service and it is hoped that a satisfactory answer can be found to this most distressing illness.

In conclusion I would record my appreciation of the loyal co-operation of Mr. L. Hall and the staff of the Public Health Department and of the support given to me by Members of the Health Committee and by Officials of the Council.

I am,

Yours obediently,

WILLIAM SHARPE

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
IRLAM.

August, 1968.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (Statute Acres)	4,717
Population (Registrar General's Estimate, Mid-1967)	17,940
Number of Inhabited Dwellings (per Rate Book)	6,245
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1967	£1,115,095
Sum represented by a penny rate (Estimated)	£4,300
Total Rates in the £	12s.5d.

2. VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live Births: Legitimate	163	181	344
Illegitimate	8	8	16
Live birth rate per 1,000 population			20.1*
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			4.7%
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Stillbirths: Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths			11.0
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total live and stillbirths	174	190	364
Deaths of infants under one year of age			3
Infant mortality rates:			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births			8
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			8.7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			Nil
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 total live births			8
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 total live births			6
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths			16
Maternal deaths (including abortion)			Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths			Nil
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total deaths	101	88	189
Death rate per 1,000 population			10.5*
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			39

*Adjusted: Live birth rate (comparability factor 1.10)
= 22.1 per 1,000 population.

Death rate (comparability factor 1.27)
= 13.3 per 1,000 population.

PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL

The county district of Irlam in Lancashire is roughly square in formation with sides over three and half miles long.

The District boundaries on the North march with those of Tyldesley, Worsley and Leigh, on the South with the Manchester Ship Canal, on the East with Eccles and on the West with the bank of the River Glaze.

The residents are thus provided with an area quasi-rural in character, which makes a relieving contrast to the industrial nature of the district on its southern borders.

A variety of industries is carried on in the district. The following list is a brief summary:-

Steel and iron works, soap works, margarine and lard manufacturies, coal tips, tar works, basket works, general engineering, timber storage, and market gardening.

POPULATION

The resident population of Irlam estimated by the Registrar General in mid-1967 was 17,940.

The excess of births over deaths during the year was 171.

In addition to the resident population large numbers from outside the district journey daily to and from the various works in the district.

BIRTHS

Boys 171; Girls 189; Total 360.

The total number of births belonging to the district after the necessary adjustments for inward and outward transfers was 360.

This gave a birth rate of 20.1 per 1,000 of the population, the same as in 1966.

The birth rate per 1,000 of the population for the whole of England and Wales for 1967 was 17.2.

STILLBIRTHS

The number of registered stillbirths was 4, giving a rate per 1,000 total births of 11. The average for the years 1962-1966 was 12.1 per 1,000 total births.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal deaths occurred during the year 1967.

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 3 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, all of which occurred within the first four weeks of life. The infant mortality rate was 8 per 1,000 live births. The rate for England and Wales for 1967 was 18.3.

The average infant mortality rate for the district for the years 1962-1966 was 22.8 per 1,000 live births.

The following table gives the number of infant deaths and the infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births for this district for the past ten years:

Year	Number of deaths	Infant mortality rate
1958	4	16
1959	8	33
1960	7	29
1961	7	25
1962	11	38
1963	7	20
1964	11	31
1965	4	11
1966	5	14
1967	3	8

DEATHS

Males 101; Females 88; Total 189.

The total number of deaths belonging to the district after the necessary adjustments for inward and outward transfers was 189. This gave a death rate of 10.5 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 11.0 in 1966.

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales was 11.2 per 1,000 of the total population.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND INQUESTS

During the year there were 42 deaths (28 male, 14 female) in which the causes of death were certified after post mortem examination and/or coroner's inquests.

There were ten inquests held and the coroner's verdict was as follows:

Accidental deaths: Motor vehicle	..	..	..	..	3
Drowning	..	..	..	..	1
Fall at Home	..	..	..	..	4
Fall at Work	..	..	..	..	1
Natural Causes	..	..	..	..	1

CANCER

There were 39 deaths from this cause, 23 males and 16 females, giving a mortality rate of 2.17 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 2.16 in 1966.

CLASSIFIED DEATHS FROM CANCER

Localisation	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Stomach	4	5	3	9	5
Lung, bronchus	9	10	9	6	15
Breast	3	2	2	3	3
Uterus	2	1	4	1	2
Other or unspecified Organs	22	17	16	18	13
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ..	2	2	1	-	1
Totals	42	37	35	37	39
Deaths from all causes ..	178	187	199	188	189

The average death rate from all forms of cancer over the five years 1963-1967 has been 2.26 per 1,000 of the population, and this compares with a national rate for 1967 of 2.27. The average death rate from cancer of the lung and bronchus over the same five years in the district has been 0.58 the same as the National Rate for 1967.

The following figures show for Irlam the proportion of all deaths which were due to cancer:

Years.	Percentage of deaths in District due to cancer.
1931 - 1935	10.5%
1936 - 1940	11.9%
1941 - 1945	16.6%
1946 - 1950	17.8%
1951 - 1955	18.5%
1956 - 1960	18.5%
1961 - 1965	19.9%
1966	19.7%
1967	20.6%

The corresponding proportion for England and Wales in 1967 was 20.3%.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES

Sixteen deaths were attributed to diseases of the respiratory system (excluding cancer) giving a death rate of 0.89 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 1.40 in 1966.

TUBERCULOSIS

Two new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis (Males: aged 30 years and 21 years) and one new case of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis (Female aged 23 years) were notified during 1967. In addition 11 cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis have been transferred into the district during the period 1965-1967. There were no deaths from the disease in 1967.

Particulars of new cases and of deaths from Tuberculosis during the past five years are given in the following table:-

Year	New Cases		Deaths	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1963	4	1	-	-
1964	8	-	2	-
1965	-	-	-	-
1966	2	-	-	-
1967	2	1	-	-

Three cases received sanatorium treatment during the year. The notification of tuberculosis was satisfactory and it was not found necessary to take any action regarding cases of neglect or refusal to notify.

The incidence and death rate since 1936 is shown in the following table:

Years	Case-rate per 1,000 population		Death rate per 1,000 population	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1936-1940	0.90	0.54	0.48	0.09
1941-1945	0.72	0.45	0.54	0.09
1946-1950	0.67	0.20	0.21	0.04
1951-1955	0.72	0.17	0.12	0.01
1956-1960	0.27	0.03	0.04	0.00
1961-1965	0.40	0.04	0.04	0.02
1966	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
1967	0.11	0.06	0.00	0.00

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was 179, showing a decrease of 195 on the previous year. The majority of notifications were for dysentery (68) - this was a minor outbreak in a primary school in the district, and measles (62).

It is gratifying to report once again that there were no cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis in the district during the year.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

All parents are strongly advised to have their children protected against the following diseases:

Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Tuberculosis in accordance with the following schedule:

Schedule of Vaccination

Age	Visit	Vaccine	Injection	Interval
1 to 6 months	1	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis	1	4-6 weeks
	2	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis	2	4-6 weeks
	3	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis	3	
7 to 11 months	4	Poliomyelitis (oral)	-	4-8 weeks
	5	Poliomyelitis (oral)	-	4-8 weeks
	6	Poliomyelitis (oral)	-	
18 to 21 months	7	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis	4	
Smallpox during the first 2 years, preferably in the second year.				
School entry		Diphtheria, and Tetanus		
8 to 12 years		Diphtheria, and Tetanus Smallpox re-vaccination		
Over 12 years		B.C.G.		

Vaccination against Smallpox

This procedure should be carried out preferably during the second year of life when the risk of complications occurring is minimal, and early protection against the disease is afforded.

The following figures show the number of vaccinations carried out in the district during 1967 and the previous two years:

	1967	1966	1965
(a) Number of primary vaccinations	239	364	206
(b) Number of re-vaccinations	7	190	28
(c) Number of infants under 2 years included in (a)	192	217	158

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

A combined vaccine giving protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus is available, and this is administered at monthly intervals for three months. All children should be fully protected against these three diseases before they are 6 months old. These protective injections are available free of charge at infant welfare clinics or at the surgeries of general practitioners.

The following table shows the number of children who were immunised during the year:

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Reinforcing</u>
Diphtheria	402	732
Whooping Cough	266	171
Tetanus	402	725
Total Diphtheria Immunisations in 1966 ..	372	752
Total Diphtheria Immunisations in 1965 ..	362	666

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is at the present time, offered free to all persons between the ages of six months and forty years. In addition, Doctors and their families, hospital workers, expectant mothers, persons going to visit or reside outside Europe, Canada, or U.S.A., dental surgeons and their staffs and families are also eligible for vaccination. During the year only oral vaccination was carried out utilising vaccine developed by Dr. Sabin, which in addition to being much more easily administered, gives a greater degree of protection against the disease. This vaccine is given by drops on sugar lumps or as a syrup by spoon to young children.

As with other immunological procedures the work is carried out at Local Health Authority Clinics or by the family practitioner.

During the year the following vaccinations were carried out:

Sabin Vaccine (Oral)

Age Groups	Completed Primary Vaccinations
0 - 5 years	477
5 -15 years	8
Total (all ages)	485

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Under arrangements made by the County Council parents of children about to leave school may be invited to consent to their children being skin-tested for susceptibility to tuberculosis and to their being vaccinated against the disease should this be necessary.

ALLOCATION OF COUNCIL HOUSES

A much closer link has been forged during the year between the Health and Housing Departments with regard to the allocation of homes for those applicants with medical priority.

Medical priority dealt with on a points basis is allocated after consideration of confidential report from the family Doctor and additional information received from the staff of the Health and Welfare department.

This system has worked satisfactorily, and my thanks are due to the Medical Practitioners in the district for their co-operation.

Under section 47 of this Act (amended in 1951) a local authority may apply to a court for an Order for the compulsory removal to hospital or Part III accommodation of persons in need of care and attention, which they are unable to provide for themselves and which they are not receiving from other persons.

No case arose during the year in which it was necessary to take action under this section.

GENERAL PROVISION OF OTHER HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

I. Services provided by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board

1. HOSPITALS

There are no hospitals or nursing homes within the Urban District, which is served in the main by the undermentioned hospitals:

- (a) General - Salford Royal Hospital; Park Hospital, Davyhulme; Hope Hospital, Salford.
- (b) Infectious Diseases - Ladywell Hospital, Salford.
- (c) Maternity - Park Hospital, Davyhulme; Hope Hospital, Salford.

2. TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES

While certain aspects of this work, more particularly the domiciliary visiting of cases and contacts, come within the province of the Divisional Medical Officer, the Regional Hospital Board does provide the following:

- (a) Chest Clinic, Hope Hospital, Salford. New cases, referred by their family doctors, attend by appointment.
- (b) Mass Miniature Radiography Surveys are carried out periodically in the district by the Board's No. 4 unit, which is based in Bolton.

3. VENERAL DISEASES CLINIC

St. Luke's Clinic, 11 Duke Street, Liverpool Road, Manchester 3.

II. Services provided by the Local Health Authority.

Irlam is one of two constituent districts of Lancashire County Council Health Division No.16 which in addition includes the Urban District of Urmston.

The services which are provided by the County Council are as follows:

- 1. Care of Mothers and Young Children; this includes ante-natal and child welfare clinics, dental care, distribution of welfare food and day nurseries.
- 2. School Health Service.
- 3. Midwifery.

4. Health Visiting.
5. Home Nursing.
6. Vaccination and Immunisation.
7. Ambulance Service.
8. Prevention of illness, care and aftercare; this includes the chiropody service, health education, loan of nursing equipment, and convalescence for those who have been ill.
9. Home Help Service.
10. Mental Health.
11. Arrangements for the welfare of blind, deaf and dumb, crippled and handicapped persons.
12. Provision of Residential Accommodation for the Aged and Infirm.

Your Medical Officer of Health, in his capacity as Divisional Medical Officer, is the Officer locally responsible for the administration of these services, and any enquiry in regard to them should be addressed to him: Dr. W. Sharpe, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Divisional Medical Officer, Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 16, 5 Queen's Road, Urmston. 'Phone No. Urmston 2214.

A brief resume of the above services as available to residents in Irlam is given below (and in the order in which they are named above).

Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Service.

	<u>Centre</u>	<u>Hours of Attendance</u>
Ante-Natal and Post Natal.	Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	Monday 2.0 p.m. - 4.0 p.m.
Child Welfare.	1. Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	Tuesday 2.0p.m. - 4.0 p.m.
	2. 515/521 Liverpool Road, Irlam.	Wednesday 10a.m - 12 a.m. 2.0p.m. - 4.0 p.m.
Day Nursery	Fiddlers Lane, Irlam.	Monday to Friday 8.0 a.m. - 6.0 p.m.
Dental	Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	By Appointment.
Immunisation	Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	By Appointment.
	515/521 Liverpool Road, Irlam.	By Appointment.
Minor Ailments	Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	School Medical Officer in attendance Thursday, monthly by appointment.
Cytology Clinic	Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	Friday 2.0 p.m. - 4.0 p.m. by appointment.

Midwifery

The following are the names and addresses of the midwives practising in Irlam as at the date of writing:

	<u>Telephone Number</u>
Miss M. L. Jordan, 51 Sunningdale Drive, Irlam.	Irlam 2049
Miss M. Sutcliffe, 44 Elsinore Avenue, Irlam.	Irlam 3798
Mrs. J. M. Asare, 2 Turner Avenue, Irlam.	Irlam 3311

Health Visitors

The services of the following health visitors are available in Irlam as at the date of writing:

Miss P. M. Parker, 515/521 Liverpool Road, Irlam.	Irlam 2996
Miss K. Heywood, 515/521 Liverpool Road, Irlam.	Irlam 2996
Mrs. J. Menzies, Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	Irlam 2196

Home Nurses

The Home Nurses normally work under the direction of the family doctor. The names and addresses and telephone number of these nurses are:

Mrs. B. Watson, 10 Hampton Road, Cadishead.	Irlam 2838
Mrs. J. E. Rawlinson, 3 Dawlish Close, Hollins Green	Irlam 4524
Mrs. M. Basketter, 17a Buckingham Road, Cadishead.	Irlam 4107

Male Nurse

Mr. L. Hutchinson, 13 Lyndale Avenue, Flixton	Urmston 4558
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Ambulance Service

In an emergency anyone may call an ambulance, by going to the nearest telephone, lifting the receiver, and, when the operator answers, saying "Ambulance".

In non-urgent cases requests for ambulance transport can only be made by a doctor, midwife, responsible hospital official or dentist.

The telephone number is: Swinton 4343.

Chiropody Service

This service is available for those who are aged, for registered handicapped persons, and for expectant mothers. Application should be made to Longfield Lodge Clinic. Arrangements can be made on the recommendation of a doctor, health visitor or home nurse for housebound cases to be treated in their own homes.

III. Services provided by the Lancashire Executive Council.

Enquiries regarding these services should be addressed to the Secretary, Lancashire Executive Council, 42 West Cliff, Preston. Lists showing the names of family doctors, dentists, pharmacists and opticians who are under contract with the Council can be seen at any Post Office or Public Library.

IV. Public Health Laboratory Service.

Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, West Didsbury, Manchester 20.

V. Services Provided by Voluntary Organisations.

The Irlam and Cadishead Old People's Welfare Committee (Hon. Secretary, Mr. Leslie W. Jones, B.E.M., 10 Turner Avenue, Irlam) provides a visiting service for old people, particularly those living alone. Other organisations which may help in meeting particular needs are:

Cripples Help Society, 5 Cross Street, Manchester 2.

Manchester and Salford Blind Aid Society, 30 Tonman Street, Manchester 3.

Women's Voluntary Services. (Centre Organiser, Mrs. F. Roberts, 1 Queensway, Irlam.)

Irlam Old Age Pensioners' Association.

Cadishead Old Age Pensioners' Association.

BYE-LAWS AND ORDERS

Bye-laws and orders with respect to the following matters have been made by the Council and are in operation from the dates shown:

Nuisances	6th September, 1922.
Parks and Pleasure Grounds	23rd November, 1926.
Smoke Abatement	1st November, 1949
Handling, wrapping, etc. of food	16th April, 1950.
Building Bye-laws	1st November, 1957.
Building Bye-laws (Thermal Insulation and Flue Pipes)	23rd August, 1960.
Parks and Pleasure Grounds, amendment of Bye-law No. 10.	1st March, 1958.
Control of Dogs on Roads, No. 1 Order, 1957	1st May, 1958.
Irlam U.D.C. (Cadishead No.1) Smoke Control Order, 1960.	1st November, 1961.

Irlam U.D.C. (Irlam No.2) Smoke Control
Order, 1962.

1st July, 1963.

Baths

1st September, 1966.

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TABLE I

IRLAM URBAN DISTRICT

Causes of Death for the year 1967. Classified under the headings of the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death.

No.	Cause of Death	Age in Years																		Totals		
		Under 4 wks		1 - 5		5 - 15		15 - 25		25 - 35		35 - 45		45 - 55		55 - 65		65 - 75 & over				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		
		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	2	5	
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	11	4	15	
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	8	5	13	
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	7	11	19	30	
18	Coronary disease, angina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	7	5	31	18	49	
19	Hypertension with heart disease ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	
20	Other heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	7	11	18	
21	Other circulatory disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	8	12	
22	Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	
23	Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	4	6	
24	Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	1	8	
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and diarrhoea ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	6	12	
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	
34	All other Accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	6	
	Totals all causes	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	9	18	11	34	31	32	34	101	88	189

TABLE II

IRLAM URBAN DISTRICT

VITAL STATISTICS of WHOLE DISTRICT for 1967 and Previous Years

Year	Population Middle of Each Year	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality		
		No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	Neo-natal Rate per 1,000 live births
1967	17,940	360	*20.1	189	*10.5	4	11.0	Nil	Nil	3	8.0	8.0
1966	17,100	344	20.1	188	11.0	9	25.5	Nil	Nil	5	14.5	11.6
1965	16,660	376	22.6	199	11.9	8	20.8	Nil	Nil	4	10.6	5.3
1964	16,330	355	21.7	187	11.5	7	19.3	Nil	Nil	11	31.0	28.2
1963	16,190	352	21.7	178	11.0	4	11.2	Nil	Nil	7	19.9	14.2
1962	15,820	291	18.4	179	11.3	7	23.5	Nil	Nil	11	37.8	30.9
Average 5 years 1962/1966		-	20.9	-	11.3	-	12.1	-	Nil	-	22.8	18.0
England & Wales 1967		-	17.2	-	11.2	-	14.8	-	0.20	-	18.3	12.5

*Adjusted: Live birth rate (comparability factor 1.10) = 22.1 per 1,000 population.

Death rate (comparability factor 1.27) = 13.3 per 1,000 population.

TABLE III

IRLAM URBAN DISTRICT

Cases of INFECTIOUS DISEASE notified during the year 1967

after corrections subsequently made.

Disease	Total No. Cases	Age Period - Years								Ward Distribution				No. Cases which Received Hospital Treatment	Totals Deaths (Registrar General)
		0-1	1-3	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65& Over	Irlam	Irlam Central	Cadis- head Central	Cadis- head		
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	44	3	12	14	-	1	-	-	-	7	22	6	9	-	-
Poliomylitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	62	-	16	30	16	-	-	-	-	5	12	27	18	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	68	2	4	6	30	5	13	2	-	48	16	3	1	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Tuberculosis:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Respiratory	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Other	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Totals	179	5	32	49	61	9	15	2	-	62	51	37	29	4	6

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the year ended 31st December, 1967.

To the Chairman and Members of the
IRLAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

This, my twentieth Annual Report which I have had the honour to present to the members of the Council, marks the end of an era. The introduction of the proposals of the Maud and Mallaby Committees will have a marked effect in the future on the administration of the department and therefore 1967 is the last full year on the old system. Basically the work will be the same, that of trying to secure and maintain a cleaner and more congenial environment for the residents of the district. In this respect it is not anticipated that future annual reports will differ greatly from the form in which they have been presented in the past. The presentation of the report is a statutory obligation and certain information and statistics must be given. Whilst the instructions of the Ministry of Health are complied with, every effort is made to give the members of the Council a report which will enable them to form a fairly accurate picture of the work done by the department in the year under review and also a wider knowledge of the whole environmental field for which the Public Health Committee are responsible.

There is no doubt that over the past ten years the work and responsibility of the department has greatly increased. Duties in connection with new legislation have not only claimed a large percentage of the Public Health Inspectors' time but also placed a heavy burden on the office staff. If the extra staff engaged for work on smoke control areas is disregarded, the staff of the department has not changed since 1949. Up to date the extra work has been counter balanced by constant review of the work and adaptations of works study methods to cut out all unnecessary activities. During this period much of the administration work has been given to Miss Townsend who has been in the department for 20 years and is qualified and capable of undertaking this work.

In spite of this the time has now come when the staffing of the department will need to be reviewed.

It will be noted in the report that in many cases the number of routine visits has had to be reduced not because they are not considered necessary but for the sole reason of insufficient inspectorial staff. In order to carry out the duties of the department and maintain our present high standard, it will be necessary in the near future to increase the establishment by one Public Health Inspector and one Clerk.

Apart from the fulfilment of the departments obligations under the various statutes the main efforts have been directed in three fields: Clean Air, the improvement of older type houses, and the Public Cleansing Service.

Work in connection with Smoke Control Area No.3 was pushed forward with all possible speed and, whilst we did not effect any great improvement at the Steel Works, no opportunity was lost, either by us, or by H.M. Alkali Inspector, to press for improved conditions.

In connection with the improvement of the older type houses, owners were contacted and discussions took place to persuade them to maintain their properties in a good condition, thus conditioning them to the idea of improvements. Again the amount of success was limited and it may be doubted whether the effort was worthwhile, but at least the seed has been sown and the final result will be seen when, in the future, these owners are requested to carry out improvements to their properties.

With regard to the Public Cleansing Service, and taking a line from the Report of the Working Party that when this service is part of a department it should not take second place to the other activities, much time was devoted to the question of how to further improve the service, amongst these being a garden refuse collection service which had to be deferred on financial grounds.

In conclusion I have to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, to Dr. Sharpe, to the Chief Officers and staff of the other departments for their co-operation, and in particular to the staff and workmen of the Public Health Department for their help and loyal support during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

LESLIE HALL,

Chief Public Health Inspector
And Cleansing Superintendent.

Public Health Department,
IRLAM.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Agriculture (Safety, Health, and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956 ..	1
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	18
Clean Air Act, 1956 -	
Smoke Control Areas:	
Survey	2,081
Adaptations	15
Contraventions	7
Other	47
Atmospheric Pollution:	
Smoke Observations	6
Complaints, etc.	38
Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution	541
Other Visits	24
Education Act, 1944:	
Standards for School Premises Regulations, 1954	2
Factories Act, 1961	72
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 -	
Unfit Food:	
Sampling and Inspection	15
Investigation of Complaints and Legal Proceedings	36
Food Premises:	
Bakehouses	10
Cafes/Snack Bars	10
Canteens/Kitchens	21
Fried Fish Shops	7
Ice Cream Premises	27
Licensed Premises	13
Manufacturers Cooked Meats	8
Meat Shops	7
Milk and Dairies Regulations	45
Other Food Premises	78
Hawkers and Delivery Vehicles	9
Housing:	
Housing Acts, 1957, and 1961	192
Rent Act, 1957	25
Applications for Council Houses	11
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	9
Offices, Shops, and Railway Premises Act, 1963	107
Pet Animals Act, 1951	1
Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 - 1957	62
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	18
Public Cleansing:	
Refuse Disposal	174
Salvage	165
Refuse Collection	60
Other visits	21
	<hr/>
	3,983

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS (CONTD.)

3,983

Public Health Act, 1936:

Accumulations	44
Animals so kept	4
Drainage, public sewers, etc.	241
Dwelling Houses - complaints, nuisances, etc.	264
Dwelling Houses - legal proceedings	1
Interviews with owners, etc.	57
Infectious Disease -	
Outbreak of Dysentery:	
Visits to Households	194
Other Visits	63
Other:	
Visits to Households	29
Other	12
Infestations of insect pests	8
Moveable Dwellings	1
Mortuary	30
Other Visits	35
Water Courses	1
Shops Act, 1950	149
Swimming Pool, Water Sampling, etc.	14
Miscellaneous	49

5,179

OFFICE ADMINISTRATION

Upon the resumption of the Smoke Control Programme on 1st April, 1967, and the appointment of Mr. A. Monteith as Technical Officer for Smoke Control, it was necessary to employ additional clerical staff. Miss L. Holker (Junior Clerk/Typist) joined the staff on 3rd April, 1968. This was not an increase in the staff but merely a return to the establishment as agreed in February, 1961.

The maintenance of records in respect of the multitude of duties placed on the Public Health Inspectors by numerous Statutes enacted over the years requires patience, skill and initiative. In a small Health Department office such as ours it is necessary for each member to share in the administrative duties. Thus, apart from the totally administrative functions which the Chief Clerk carries out, even the Junior staff must be capable of carrying out Clerical duties in addition to being Shorthand/Typists.

There is no doubt that the smooth functioning of the administrative and clerical work of the office plays a vital part in the over-all efficiency of the department.

I am, therefore, pleased to report once again that during 1967, Statistical Returns, Reports, and Records were dealt with expeditiously. In addition the staff received with courtesy the many enquirers and complainants who contacted the office with their problems, helping where possible and explaining where help could be obtained on matters outside the scope of the department.

FOOD INSPECTION

In this field the work of the department is confined in general, to the inspection of food in Works Canteens, Cafes, and Shops. A routine check of food-stuffs on these premises is periodically carried out. The standard of food-stuffs used in the canteens and cafes is of the highest quality as is that sold in the shops.

Whilst the foregoing statement is a true over-all picture, we do from time to time receive complaints from residents regarding the purchase of unsound food. Each complaint is thoroughly investigated and appropriate action taken.

The following are some of the cases dealt with during the year:

Meat Pie - Mice dirt adhering:	Verbal warning to Shopkeeper.
Cheese - Mouldy:	Destroyed by purchaser before inspection carried out - No action taken.
Steak and Kidney Pie - Mouldy:	Informal warning to Shopkeeper.
Cooked meat - Rancid:	Informal warning to Shopkeeper.
Milk - Containing sediment:	Referred to Lancashire County Council. Warning to Dairy.
Piccalilli - Mouldy:	Informal warning to Shopkeeper.
Bread - Mouldy:	Informal warning to Shopkeeper.
Meat Pie - ? Containing beetle:	Verbal warning to Shopkeeper and Baker.
Ice Lolly - Containing wasp:	Informal warning only to Supplier at complainants request.
Bacon - Tainted:	No evidence. Bacon sound.
Meat Pie - Containing wasp:	Informal warning to Baker to fit insect wire over windows.

Once again the food traders have co-operated with the department in ensuring that only wholesome food is supplied to the consumer.

The failure of electrical equipment in connection with frozen food cabinets particularly over weekends, was the main cause for condemnation of food during 1967.

(a) Food Condemned after Requests for Inspection by Traders

	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>Tins</u>	<u>Jars</u>
Ox Tongue	13 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Pork	11		
Fish		2	
Luncheon meat		1	
Vegetables		3	
Macaroni Cheese		1	
Evaporated Milk		1	
Fruit		1	
Steak and Kidney Pie		1	
Jam			2
Pickles			1

(b) Food Condemned due to Electrical Failure in Frozen Food Cabinets

	<u>Pkts</u>		<u>Pkts</u>
Vegetables	85	Rissoles	5
Meat	50	Complete Dinners	3
Fish	110	Pastry and Cake	42
Cheeseburgers	8	Fruit	4

FOOD PREMISES

Number of Food Premises, by type of business, in district at end of year.

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>
General grocers and provision dealers	44
Greengrocers and fruiterers	17
Fishmongers	1
Meat Shops	15
Bakers and/or confectioners	11
Fried Fish shops	13
Sugar confectioners, ice cream, etc.	18
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	48
Others	9

Number of Food Premises, by type of business, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, (excluding ice cream premises), and Section 16 of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1961.

	Food and Drugs Act. <u>Number</u>	Lancs. C.C. Act. <u>Number</u>
<u>Type of Business</u>		
General grocers and provision dealers	2	-
Greengrocers and fruiterers	1	2
Meat Shops	8	-
Bakers and/or confectioners	2	-

Again there has been very little change in the area regarding the numbers and type of food premises. There has been the usual change of occupants but this does not alter the general pattern. In general the food premises throughout the district are maintained in a good condition.

No difficulties were experienced in obtaining compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Most traders are keen to maintain a high standard but strangely, no thought is given to minor items such as replacing notices regarding the washing of hands, or the restocking of first aid equipment, etc.

The following table shows the position at the end of 1967:

Contravention or Defect	Out- standing 31.12.66	Found during 1967		Total found 1967	Total reme- died 1967	Written Off Premi- ses Closed Etc.	Out- standing 31.12.67
		Shop Premi- ses	Other food Premi- ses				
Sanitary conveniences:							
Insufficient	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cleanliness and repair	2	2	-	2	2	-	2
Insufficient Lighting	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Notice re washing of hands	8	2	-	2	6	-	4
Inadequate Ventilation	1	-	1	1	1	-	1
Wash hand basin with hot and cold water ..	7	1	1	2	3	-	6
First aid equipment	4	1	-	1	2	-	3
Sinks with hot and cold water	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Soap and towels ..	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Cleanliness of food room	2	6	4	10	7	1	4
Cleanliness of equip- ment	1	-	4	4	4	-	1
Repair of food room	2	6	-	6	3	2	3
Accumulations	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
No receptacles for trade waste	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Defective Drainage	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Delivery Vehicles:							
Provide Hot Water	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Repairs	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Totals	32	21	12	33	30	5	30

The position regarding the provision of wash hand basins (Regulation 16) and sinks (Regulation 19) at the end of the year was as follows:

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	<u>Number</u> <u>of</u> <u>Premises</u>	<u>Number Fitted</u> <u>to Comply</u> <u>with</u> <u>Regulation 16</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>to which</u> <u>Regulation 19</u> <u>Applies</u>	<u>Number Fitted</u> <u>to Comply</u> <u>with</u> <u>Regulation 19</u>
General Grocers etc.	44	41	44	43
Greengrocers etc.	17	16	17	17
Fishmongers	1	1	1	1
Meat Shops	15	15	15	15
Bakers/Confectioners	11	11	11	11
Fried Fish Shops ..	13	12	13	13
Licensed Premises, clubs, canteens, cafes, etc.	48	47	48	48
Others	9	9	7	7

In the main the contraventions in regard to these two sections are due to the fact that some persons opening up new businesses, and some carrying out alterations, completely ignore the fact that the Food Hygiene Regulations exist. They do not think that to obtain, study and comply with the Statutory requirements relating to their business is their responsibility. They just wait until an inspection is made and then protest that to install a wash hand basin or sink would be most difficult due to the alterations carried out.

The unfortunate outcome of this is that, although the alterations are generally done to improve the standard, instead of being able to compliment the trader on his endeavour we have to insist on further work, which in most cases, means altering the new improvements.

FOOD AND DRUGS

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the following details of samples obtained in the Urban District of Irlam during 1967 by the Assistant County Public Health Officers.

A total of 77 samples was obtained, consisting of 36 samples of milk (4 of which were Channel Islands milk) and 41 others comprising:

1 Sauce	3 Butter
1 Salt	1 Margarine
2 Cornflour	1 Cheese
1 Vegetables, Dried	2 Rum
2 Custard Powder	2 Whisky
1 Ground Ginger	2 Brandy
2 Mineral Water	1 Gin

1	Fruit, Canned	2	Beef Sausage
1	Fruit, Curd	2	Bacon
1	Soup, Canned	1	Lard
1	Rice Pudding, Canned	1	Pork Pies
1	Cooked Meat (Pork Brawn)	1	Ground Almonds
1	Sweets	1	Arrowroot
1	Plain Flour	2	Cooking Fat
2	Dairy Ice Cream		

The County Analyst gave adverse reports on the following samples:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Beef Sausage	Contained 225 parts per million of sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor interviewed and cautioned.
Beef Sausage	Contained 280 parts per million of sulphite preservative.	Vendor interviewed and cautioned.
*Informal milk	Contained 2.5 parts per 100 thousand of moist deposit consisting of animal cells together with a very small quantity of atmospheric dust.	Same dairy. Dairy Manager cautioned and complainant informed.
*Informal milk	Contained 1.9 parts per hundred thousand of moist deposit containing almost entirely of animal cells.	
Informal milk	Slightly low in solids-not-fat. Cap labelled "Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised", also embossed "Pasteurised Homogenised", otherwise genuine.	Dairy notified.
Informal milk	All 3 samples had an unpleasant flavour.	Complainant informed.

*These samples were submitted for analysis on request from the Public Health Department, Irlam.

Co-operation between the County Officers and ourselves is excellent. By working in conjunction with each other the overlapping of work has been eliminated. This not only saves Inspectors' time but also the time of the Analyst and Public Health Laboratory staff.

ICE CREAM

There are thirty-three premises registered for the sale of ice-cream, an increase of two on the previous year. Of these only one is a manufacturer, the remainder selling pre-packed ice-cream supplied by three or four of the larger manufacturers.

The type of businesses (excluding vehicles from outside the district) from which ice-cream is retailed are as follows:

	<u>Irlam</u>	<u>Cadishead</u>	<u>Total</u>
General grocers and			
Provision Dealers	5	7	12
Bakers and/or Confectioners	1	-	1
Sugar Confectionery, Ice			
Cream, etc.	9	5	14
Licensed Premises, Snack			
Bars, etc.	4	2	6
	<u>19</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>33</u>

Whilst twenty-seven visits were made during the year to registered premises for this specific purpose it does not complete the picture regarding general routine supervision. Refrigerator units are also checked for cleanliness and temperature whilst on the premises for other purposes (i.e. Food Hygiene Regulations, Shops Act, etc.).

Vehicles from which ice-cream is sold are checked for cleanliness and the temperature of the ice-cream when encountered on the road during the normal course of work.

Apart from the minor details which were remedied on request there was no cause for complaint. All temperatures checked complied with the Regulations.

Two samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for testing both of which were placed in Provisional Grade I.

MILK AND DAIRIES

Number of registered distributors operating from:

(a) Dairies in the district	2
(b) Shops in the district other than dairies	44

Whilst we still have to register Distributors of Milk operating within our area routine work in this field has been incorporated with inspections for the purpose of the Food Hygiene Regulations and the Shops Acts. Apart from the inspection of the two dairies no special visits are made for this purpose unless a specific complaint is received.

HOUSING

As I have previously reported housing conditions within the Irlam Urban District are good when compared with the country as a whole. For a number of years the only houses condemned have been odd ones here and there which have reached the end of their useful life, as indeed will all property as time progresses.

The standard of property in the Urban District is good and the number of houses having full amenities will compare favourably with almost any similar district. But whilst the situation may be satisfactory when compared with the country as a whole, all our efforts should be concentrated on improving the existing stock of houses and providing the full amenities for every family in the district.

During the year under review some progress was made but we are as yet only at the beginning. Owners of tenanted properties and indeed owner/occupiers are reluctant to carry out improvements. On the other hand most of them have been persuaded to keep their properties in good repair. This is a step in the right direction and a good basis on which to start improvement schemes.

In view of the ~~expected new~~ legislation it can be confidently hoped that in the not too distant future we will be able to report that all residents in the area are living in dwellings with full amenities. To achieve this much hard and imaginative work will be necessary and staff will be required to bring it to fruition.

Statistically work done during the year appears to be very little, the main efforts having, in fact, been to prevent houses becoming statistics.

Work done and the position at the end of 1967 may be summarized as follows:

Houses condemned (Demolition Orders) 1967	..	..	1
Parts of Buildings Closed (Closing Order)	..	..	2
Houses demolished (Demolition Orders)	..	..	6

Tenants rehoused during the year:

	<u>Families</u>	<u>Persons</u>
By Council	2	2
Privately	3	3

Condemned property still standing at 31.12.67:

Houses occupied	..	..	..	..	1	(Occupants to be rehoused).
Houses unoccupied	..	..	..	..	1	
Houses Closed	..	..	..	..	1	
Parts of Buildings Closed	..	..	..	..	2	

OVERCROWDING

Statutory overcrowding is virtually non-existent in the district. No cases were recorded during the year.

Whilst we have no legal overcrowding the modern trend in house usage, that of making full use of ground floor rooms does present problems regarding sleeping accommodation.

Some families, although not legally overcrowded, are in fact sleeping in conditions which are far from satisfactory. The unfortunate part is that when such cases are investigated no remedy or alternative can be found because houses to accommodate large families are unobtainable. The only consolation, if that is the word, is that time solves these problems when the older members of the family get married and leave home.

RENT ACT, 1957

This act has now been in operation for just over ten years and is being used less each year as a means of getting repairs done. The reason for this in our particular district is threefold, firstly the number of tenanted houses, other than Council houses is decreasing annually. Secondly with the pressure being put on owners by the department to keep their properties in good repair the tenants have less cause for complaint and thirdly the tenants themselves are forgetting the existence of the Act.

The following table gives details of the forms issued and action taken under the provisions of the Act during 1967:

Form	<u>1967</u>
(a) <u>Forms Issued to Tenants etc.</u>	
G 'Notice by tenant to landlord of defects'	27
I 'Application by tenant for Certificate of Disrepair'	10
O 'Certificate as to remedying of defects - applications'	-
(b) <u>Action taken under the Act.</u>	
I 'Application for Certificate of Disrepair'	15
- 'Decisions not to issue certificates'	1
J 'Notice by L.A. to landlord-) 'Proposal to issue Certificate) Some defects of Disrepair') All defects	2 13
	<u>16</u>
K 'Undertakings by Landlord to remedy defects'	15
L 'Certificates of Disrepair issued'	-
	<u>15</u>

COMPLAINTS

A total of 509 complaints were received and dealt with during the year. The following is a summary of the complaints showing a comparison with 1966:

<u>Complaint</u>	<u>1967</u>		<u>1966</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>P.H.I. Visits</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>P.H.I. Visits</u>
Accumulations	32	44	16	42
Animals so kept	2	4	7	5
Atmospheric Pollution	20	38	19	46
Housing Defects	53	320	75	536
Dirty Houses	-	-	1	3
Food - Unfit or containing foreign matter	14	36	10	41
Infestations insect pests, etc.	122	8	148	10
Obstructed or defective drains	100	241	70	209
Overcrowding	-	-	2	2
Noise	5	9	6	12
Rats and Mice	129	18	168	7
Water Courses - overgrown etc.	1	1	1	6
Miscellaneous	31	35	17	36
	<u>509</u>	<u>754</u>	<u>540</u>	<u>955</u>

The complaints recorded above are the total number received in the office during the year whilst the figures recorded under the column marked visits only relate to visits made by the Public Health Inspectors.

The complaints regarding rats and mice and insect pests which comprise approximately 50% of the whole are dealt with by the General Assistant whose visits are not recorded in the table.

The pattern and range of complaints is similar to that for previous years. Complaints regarding housing defects have shown a welcome decrease indicating that, on the whole properties are being maintained in a better state of repair. On the other hand the number of complaints regarding drainage work is much higher than would be expected - an increase of approximately 43% on the figure for 1966.

On analysis it was found that of the complaints regarding drainage defects 37% came from post war housing estates.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936 and 1961

Arising out of complaints received 41 informal and 43 statutory notices were served under the provisions of the Public Health Acts, 1936 and 1961.

It will be noted that in each case there has been a decrease of over 40% when compared with the figures for 1966. In fact due to the informal talks with owners the number of statutory notices served for conditions prejudicial to health, other than drainage work, was reduced by over 50%.

Details of Statutory Notices served during the year.

<u>Section of Act.</u>	<u>Reason for Notice</u>	<u>Out-standing 31.12.66</u>	<u>No. of Notices Served</u>	<u>No. of Notices complied with</u>	<u>Written off</u>	<u>Out-standing 31.12.67</u>
<u>1936 Act</u>						
24	Choked or defective public sewers	-	11	11	-	-
39	Defective sinks, drains, eavesgutters, downspouts, etc.	2	15	15	1	1
44	Provision of water-closets.	2	-	2	-	-
93	Other conditions prejudicial to health.	14	16	19	5	6
<u>1961 Act</u>						
17	Urgent drainage works	-	1	1	-	-

In no instance was it found necessary to resort to Legal Proceedings.

The following statement gives details of defects found and work carried out under the supervision of the department:

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
GENERAL DEFECTS		
Rising dampness	2	-
Penetrating dampness	5	8
House walls (defective pointing, etc.) ..	9	8
Ceilings and walls requiring plastering ..	33	28
Roofs defective	10	11
Chimneys (flashings, etc., defective) ..	5	9
Eavesgutter and rainwater downspouts defective	20	15

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Floors defective	9	11
Skirting boards defective	-	1
Window frames and sash cords requiring repair or renewal	22	22
Window sills defective	6	7
Doors defective	3	4
Stairs and handrails defective	-	1
Burst water pipes	2	2
Paths defective	-	-
Miscellaneous	7	7

DRAINAGE

Choked drains and public sewers	68	68
Drains to be repaired or reconstructed ..	7	7
Soil pipes to be repaired or reconstructed	1	1

SANITARY FITTINGS AND AMENITIES

Sinks defective	1	1
Sink and bath waste pipes defective	6	4
Cisterns defective	5	5
Water closet compartments requiring repair or cleansing	1	5
Provide water closets	-	2
Water closets defective	3	-

MISCELLANEOUS

Accumulations	14	15
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MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Included in this section are the activities of the department in respect of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. During the year one licence was issued for a site for one caravan under the provisions of the Act.

When considering applications for site licences, even for one residential caravan, great care is taken to ensure that as far as possible the occupiers have the maximum facilities available. Some would be applicants seem to think that because only one or two caravans are involved the conditions of licence should be wavered. But it is pointed out that the number of caravans in no way alters the fact that the requirements of the Act have to be complied with. The department is very conscious of the fact that if conditions were relaxed the caravan could become a stepping stone to a Council house.

The general trend in the district to build on or use spare land has reduced the number of visits by gypsies and tinkers. On the few occasions they did visit the district during the year they moved on without any trouble other than leaving behind the usual rubbish. The only other itinerant visitors to the district are the show men in connection with fairs etc. Special arrangements are made for the emptying of pails and dustbins. The sites are invariably left in a clean and satisfactory condition.

WATER SUPPLY

With the exception of a few properties in the Glazebury Moss area which are supplied by the Warrington Corporation the whole of the Urban District is served by Manchester Corporation Waterworks Department. The supply is constant and all premises are supplied direct from the mains. The supply is satisfactory both in quality, and quantity, there being no evidence of plumbo-solvent action. No information is available as to the Fluoride content of the supply.

Two samples of tap water for chemical analysis and one for bacteriological examination were taken from one of the farms on the Glazebury Moss Area following a complaint regarding sediment and lack of pressure.

The report on the sample taken for bacteriological examination was satisfactory. The analyst's report on the other two stated that, whilst there was some evidence of suspended matter, the water was quite safe for drinking purposes.

The matter was taken up with the supplying authority and later reports were that the water was clear and the pressure had improved.

There are 6,267 dwelling houses in the area all of which are supplied directly from the public water main thus covering the whole of the population (17,940) of the district.

WATER COURSES

The natural water courses in the district are the Glaze Brook which is the boundary of the district on the West, Platts Brook, Irlam, and a section of the old bed of the River Irwell. In addition to the natural water courses we have the Manchester Ship Canal which forms the southern boundary of the district.

The general condition of the natural water courses is good. Improvements to the Glaze Brook and the improvements and further culverting of Platts Brook have further eliminated the old trouble spots. No complaint regarding these water courses was received during 1967.

The water courses are regularly inspected for general conditions and for the presence of rodents. Any sign of infestation is immediately treated. No serious infestations were found.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Apart from a few farms on the moss area all properties are on the water carriage system.

The position regarding the conversions to the water carriage system on the moss area is virtually the same as the previous year.

The particulars regarding closet accommodation for the whole of the district (including closets for seasonal workers on the moss) are as follows:

No. of fresh water closets	7,384
No. of pail closets	44
No. of privy-middens and closets	3
No. of chemical closets	15

The only change apart from the increase of water closets, due to building developments is the installation of water closets and small purification plant at one of the Peat Works on Cadishead Moss.

Apart from this small purification plant and the septic tanks on the moss area the bulk of the sewage is received and dealt with at the Council's Sewage Works situated at Cumberland Avenue, Cadishead, where it is treated by the activated sludge method prior to discharge into the Glaze Brook.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses situated within the district boundaries.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH, AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

This Act, which covers a very wide field relating to the Safety, Health, and Welfare of Agricultural workers only implicates local authorities in three sections dealing with sanitary accommodation.

During 1967 only one visit was made specifically for the purpose of this Act. This is one of the activities which is incorporated with other work. In fact, if statistics were all important, every visit to a farm could be registered as a visit for the purpose of this Act. The general routine is to check the sanitary accommodation whilst on the premises, regardless of the primary reason for the visit. Routine work for the purpose of this Act, is done by the General Assistant whilst inspecting the farms for rodent infestations.

The requirements of the Act were being reasonably complied with, the usual pattern being to retain pail closets for the use of the farm workers when the farms have been converted to the water carriage system.

No formal action was required but some minor repairs were carried out to a closet compartment.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The struggle for a cleaner atmosphere continued throughout the year and whilst there was no practical improvement the foundation was laid for the future. In November 1967 the Council declared their third Smoke Control Area after a period of four years inactivity in this field. The Order was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for confirmation and becomes operative on 1st July, 1969.

The area extends on the west side of Liverpool Road from Silver Street to Addison Road and on the east side of Liverpool Road from Ferryhill Road to the Eccles boundary and covers 295 acres.

The properties involved in the area are as follows:

Industrial Premises	..	..	..	..	..	2
Commercial Premises	..	..	..	..	..	26
Privately Owned dwellings	..	..	..			730
Local Authority owned dwellings	..	..				519
Other Premises	..	..	..	..	..	5

The position in industry is that all steam raising plant in the district has been brought up to a standard as near to perfection as possible, and apart from the occasional plant breakdown gives no cause for concern.

The main industrial pollution comes from the steel plant and coke ovens on the "Steel Works". These are under the control of H. M. Alkali Inspector and not the Local Authority. Whilst there were not as many complaints as in the previous year it is not possible to report any improvement by way of new plant or equipment. There is no doubt that to make any impression on the pollution level from this source will be a long and costly project.

The fact that we do get pollution from the Steel Works and that it may be years before a solution is found should not be a deterrent or an excuse to reduce our efforts to rid the district of all other pollution. On the contrary it should stimulate us to greater efforts. Thus, having put our own house in order, we may confidently expect the Steel Works being a National Industry to reduce pollution from this source.

The collection of data regarding pollution in the atmosphere continued throughout the year. There are three sets of volumetric instruments in the district situated at Longfield Lodge, Cadishead, the Child Welfare Clinic, Irlam, and the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Margarine Works, Irlam. Daily readings of SO₂ and Smoke Concentration are taken at each site. It would be appropriate here to pay tribute to the staff of the laboratory at the Margarine Works for the assistance they have given in looking after the apparatus and recordings on the works.

The average figures for 1967 and previous years are given in the following tables:

(i) Average Monthly Sulphur Dioxide Concentration expressed as Microgrammes per cubic metre.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<u>1967</u>												
Cadishead	136	115	63	130	111	65	54	64	75	45	160	132
Irlam C.W.C.	215	181	108	123	156	93	71	189	* -	135	288	211
Irlam C.W.S.	156	154	97	94	107	75	70	84	97	110	264	193
<u>CADISHEAD</u>												
1961-1963 (Average)	318	193	186	158	126	129	84	75	103	111	221	293
1964-1966 (Average)	228	167	143	121	88	86	63	68	76	132	177	151
1967	136	115	63	130	111	65	54	64	75	45	160	132
<u>IRLAM C.W.C.</u>												
1961-1963 (Average)	402	245	246	198	147	110	111	134	147	189	289	376
1964-1966 (Average)	278	202	190	162	139	114	87	92	130	177	220	228
1967	215	181	108	123	156	93	71	189	* -	135	288	211
<u>IRLAM C.W.S.</u>												
1963	469	288	204	174	121	98	86	75	125	128	175	292
1964-1966 (Average)	266	193	168	134	109	96	81	103	113	180	212	197
1967	156	154	97	94	107	75	70	84	97	110	264	193

* Local interference. No Average Readings.

(ii) Average Monthly Smoke Concentration expressed as Microgrammes per cubic metre.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<u>1967</u>												
Cadishead	158	98	50	59	46	28	22	37	49	32	182	133
Irlam C.W.C.	266	165	76	91	80	51	42	60	88	79	317	241
Irlam C.W.S.	227	130	44	70	53	31	25	41	63	50	288	195
<u>CADISHEAD</u>												
1961-1963 (Average)	235	115	136	103	81	63	57	51	117	93	192	256
1964-1966 (Average)	206	156	119	70	43	47	35	43	69	143	154	155
1967	158	94	30	59	46	28	22	37	49	32	182	133
<u>IRLAM C.W.C.</u>												
1961-1963 (Average)	344	237	229	165	105	76	67	65	166	152	282	389
1964-1966 (Average)	256	189	148	101	59	64	57	64	98	153	206	264
1967	266	165	76	91	80	51	42	60	88	79	317	241
<u>IRLAM C.W.S.</u>												
1963	376	286	148	137	74	60	52	49	146	108	167	354
1964-1966 (Average)	248	183	147	90	56	56	40	54	93	186	170	171
1967	227	130	44	70	53	31	25	41	63	50	288	195

Although some months do show a slight increase due to climatic conditions, the general downward trend in both SO₂ and smoke concentration is still being maintained. During the month of September there was some local interference near the Child Welfare Clinic which increased the readings of SO₂ beyond measurements capable on our apparatus. Duplicate sets of instruments were set up at the Irlam Pool which gave normal readings. A member of the staff of the Warren Spring Laboratory came to assist in the investigation but to no avail. In October the readings dropped to a reasonable figure for the winter months. No similar experience has been encountered since.

As stated the over-all figures for smoke concentration were less than previous years even though the months of November and December were higher than usual. On checking the wind directions and the temperature charts it can be said with a degree of certainty that these increases were due to pollution from domestic fires.

It will indeed be interesting to compare the current figures with the figures when all domestic property is covered by smoke control areas to see the true picture as to how much of the present pollution was in fact due to domestic fires.

During the year your delegates to the Standing Conference played their part in the regional effort to promote a cleaner atmosphere in South East Lancashire.

The Council are also members of the National Clean Air Society and your Chief Public Health Inspector was again re-elected as a member of the North West Divisional Council of that body.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The 245 shops in the district are fairly evenly divided between Irlam and Cadishead the figures being 119 and 126 respectively.

The Irlam Urban District having a population of less than 20,000 is not a "local authority" for the purpose of the Act but being a sanitary authority we do have a responsibility in regard to the provisions relating to ventilation, temperature, and sanitary accommodation. As these items in the main come within the scope of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, action is taken and notices served under the provisions of the latter Act.

In addition to the above we do act as agents for the Lancashire County Council recording matters relating to the employment of young persons etc.

During the year 149 visits were made to shops in the district for the purpose of the Shops Act. No serious contraventions of the Act were noted.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The number of registered premises at the end of 1967 was 140, the same as for the previous year. Eleven premises were deleted from the register for various reasons and eleven new registrations were added.

Details of the type of premises affected by the Act in the Urban District are as follows:

Offices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Retail Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
Warehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Catering establishments open to the public	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Fuel Storage Depot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

The first general inspection of all premises coming within the scope of the Act have now been completed. On the first visit the occupier is informed as to the requirements of the Act and where he is contravening the various sections. As with other sections of our work it is disturbing to find so many people taking on or starting new businesses, without even enquiring as to the law relating to that particular business. Instead of people applying for registration the reverse is the rule. A general inspection is made and the occupier told that he has to register with the Local Authority.

During the year 51 general inspections were carried out and 56 revisits made to check if contraventions found on the general inspection had been remedied. A total of 428 persons are employed in registered premises.

Two minor accidents were notified under the provisions of the Act during 1967.

A detailed list of contraventions found and items remedied during the year, giving the total outstanding at the 31st December, 1967, is given in the following table:

Contravention or Defect	Out stand- ing 31.12.66	Found during 1967		Total Found 1967	Total Reme- died 1967	Written off 1967	Out stand ing 31.12.67
		Offices	Shops				
Cleanliness	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Insufficient Heating	1	-	1	1	-	-	2
Provide Ther- mometer	17	1	1	2	9	1	9
Inadequate Ventilation	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lighting	3	-	-	-	1	-	2
Sanitary Accommodation: Insufficient	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cleanliness & Repair	6	-	1	1	-	-	7
Lighting	6	-	-	-	1	-	5
Ventilation	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wash Hand Basin with hot and cold water	11	1	-	1	1	1	10
Soap and Towels	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Drinking Water	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Accommodation for Clothes	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Floors, passages, stairs - defect- ive	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
First Aid Equipment	16	1	-	1	7	-	10
Exhibit Abstract	14	1	-	1	9	-	6
Totals	82	5	3	8	28	4	58

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The number of factories on the register at the end of the year was:

	Number on Register 31.12.66.	Added to Register 1967	Deleted from Register 1967	Number on Register 31.12.67.
Mechanical factories	45	9	4	50
Non-Mechanical factories ..	4	—	—	4
Building sites, etc.	21	8	8	21
Outworkers	2	4	3	3
Totals	72	21	15	78

The classification of factories according to type of business is as follows:

Mechanical Factories

Iron and Steel Manufacture	1	Tar Distillation & Bulk Storage	2
Soap Manufacture	1	Margarine & Lard Manufacture	1
Engineering	4	Structural Engineering	1
Timber Cutting and Storage	1	Joiners and Builders	6
Motor Vehicle Repairs	7	Dry Cleaning	2
Bakers/Confectioners	5	Oxygen Producers	1
Sheet Metal Works	1	Sewage Works	1
Salvage Baling	1	Refuse Tip	1
Roadstone Production	1	Scrap Metal Recovery	1
Peat cutting	3	Dye, Colour Research-Wallpaper	1
Printers and Publishers	1	Soft drinks Manufacture	1
Bottling wines, spirits	1	School Kitchen	1
Coaling Basin	1	Demolition Contractors	1
Wallpaper Manufacturers	1	Electrical repairs	1

Non-Mechanical

Workshops - Electrical Repairs etc.	3
Scrap Metal Merchant	1

Building Operations

21

A total of 72 visits were made in connection with the administration of the sections of the Act for which we as a local authority are responsible. The following table gives details of contraventions noted and remedied during the year:

Contravention	Out- standing 31.12.66.	Found 1967	Remedied 1967	Out- standing 31.12.67.
<u>Sanitary Accommodation</u>				
Lack of cleanliness	1	2	1	2
Decorating required	2	1	2	1
Insufficient Lighting ..	-	1	-	1
Totals	3	4	3	4

The following are the prescribed particulars on the administration of the Act.

Part I.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Section 1, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	4	-	-	-
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	50	61	2	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority ..	21	1	-	-
Totals	75	62	2	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Re-me- died	Referred to H.M. Inspector		Referred by H.M. Inspector
(S.1) Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
(S.2) Overcrowding ..	-	-	-	-	-
(S.3) Unreasonable temperature ..	-	-	-	-	-
(S.4) Inadequate ventilation ..	-	-	-	-	-
(S.6) Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
(S.7) Sanitary Conveniences:					
Insufficient ..	1	1	-	1	-
Unsuitable or defective ..	2	1	-	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	3	2	-	1	-

Part VIII

Outwork - Section 133 and 134

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel: Making etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-
Christmas Crackers	2	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	3	-	-	-	-	-

Generally speaking the conditions in the factories as far as the requirements which we have to enforce are concerned are very good. The only permanent factory at which the sanitary accommodation was unsuitable at the end of the year was a peat works on the moss area. Whilst this is shown as outstanding the pail closets have since been replaced by water closets.

The number of building operations which come within the scope of the Act for sanitary accommodation remained at twenty-one. Apart from the initial reminder about sanitary accommodation when the sites are first started no difficulties were encountered.

SWIMMING POOL

Whilst the management and general responsibility for the smooth and efficient running of the Pool are vested in a Committee other than the Public Health Committee, the Public Health Department do have certain responsibilities as indeed they would if the Pool was in private ownership. These responsibilities are:

- (1) To ensure that the water in the swimming pool is safe for bathing. To this end samples of water from the pool are submitted to the County Analyst for chemical analysis and samples taken for bacteriological examination are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. The results of the examinations are communicated to the Pool Manager and discussions take place regarding any adverse points on the reports, when all possible assistance is given by the department.
- (2) The inspection of sanitary accommodation.
- (3) Inspection of the refreshment vending machines for cleanliness. The cleanliness of the working parts of these machines gave much cause for concern, the contractor having to be very carefully watched to ensure a satisfactory standard. However since the Council took over the machines conditions have greatly improved giving no cause for complaint.

The liaison between the department and the Manager and Staff at the Pool has been all that could be desired.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified during 1967 was 179, a decrease of 195 on the previous year. This sentence from the report of the Medical Officer of Health is repeated to show that statistics in some cases bear no relation whatsoever to the work involved. In the previous year out of 372 notified cases only 13 required domiciliary visits.

Included in the 179 cases notified in 1967 were 62 cases of sonnei dysentery resulting from an outbreak of the disease in one of the primary schools which occupied a major part of the time of the staff of the department for a period of six weeks.

The first cases were notified in November 1967 and, whilst the majority were notified in the first few weeks, it was not until the end of January 1968 that we were able to give the "all clear" and relax our precautions. The outbreak was, in the main, confined to the pupils of one school and their immediate families. I would at this point thank the Headmistress and her staff for their very valuable co-operation during the outbreak.

A close liaison was also kept with the Matron of the Irlam Day Nursery where a constant watch was maintained for any suspected cases. Fortunately the nursery was not involved.

General Statistics

	<u>Dysentery</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>Infectious Disease</u>	<u>Total</u>
Visits to households	194	29	223
Number of families investigated in dysentery outbreak from November 1967 to January 1968	64	-	64
Visits to food premises ..	1	-	1
Visits to schools etc. ..	10	-	10
Visits to Public Health Laboratory	46	10	56
Visits to Irlam Day Nursery	6	2	8
Outfits distributed	294	18	312
Faeces specimens submitted to Public Health Laboratory ..	290	18	308

Final Summary of Dysentery Outbreak from November 1967 - January, 1968.

Age Groups	Notifi- cations- Received	Results of Initial Specimens			No Specimens Submitted
		Positive	Negative (prior Treatment)	Cases not Confirmed	
Schoolchildren (4+ - 16)	34	30	3	-	1
Under School Age (0 - 4)	12	9	1	-	2
Adults (16+)	16	10	5	-	1
Totals	62	49	9	-	4

Details of Persons Involved in Dysentery Outbreak:

(a) Schoolchildren

<u>School</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
St. Joseph's R.C. School	27
St. Patrick's R.C. School	4
Moorfield County Junior School	1
Alfred Turner Secondary Modern School	1
Other School	1
	<u>34</u>

(b) Adults and Children Under School Age

Number having contact with cases from schools	20
Number having no apparent contact with cases from schools	8
	<u>28</u>

(c) Food Handlers

Notified Cases	<u>1</u>
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(d) Contacts of Notified Cases

Negative specimens received	<u>46</u>
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(f) Non-Contacts. Suspected Cases

Not notified - Negative specimens received	<u>67</u>
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(g) Families Investigated

Notified cases	30
Suspected cases - Not notified, not confirmed	34
	<u>64</u>

MORTUARY

The mortuary, which is situated at the rear of Longfield Lodge, Cadishead, is maintained by the department.

The building which was opened in September, 1964, has an air cleansing and conditioning plant and comprises a receiving room; post mortem room; viewing room; relative's waiting room; doctor's suite which includes an office, toilet facilities, and sanitary accommodation; attendant's room fitted with lockers; store rooms; and a six section refrigeration unit. The waiting room and a section of the viewing room are fully furnished with modern furniture and fitted carpets. A full range of equipment and instruments has been provided for the use of pathologists using the mortuary.

As a normal routine the mortuary is cleansed by a part time mortuary attendant three times each week and after use.

During the year the Mortuary was in use on 25 occasions.

Causes of Death were as follows:

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Number</u>
Natural Causes	21
Accidental Death - Road Accidents	1
- Works Accident	1
Misadventure - Drowning	1
- Fall in house	1

DISINFESTATION

The work of disinfestation is carried out by the General Assistant under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector.

Infestations dealt with during the year were as follows:

Bed Bugs	1
Fleas	4
Cat Fleas	2
Ants	68
Cockroaches	107
Woodworm	10
Silverfish	1
Crickets	3
Other Insects, etc.	17

The pattern of insect infestations varies very little from year to year. It would appear that with the free service offered by the Council we have reached a basic level of infestation.

Apart from infestations by ants and cockroaches which account for 175 out of the total of 213, infestations of other insects was negligible. The main source of nuisance and the most troublesome were infestations of ants, mainly out of doors.

All infestations were successfully treated with proprietary brands of insecticide.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The Prevention of Damage by Pests (Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks) Regulations, 1950.

General routine visits were made during threshing operations. No contraventions of the Regulations were noted.

Rodent Control

The following table shows the statistics of work done during the year:

Properties other than sewers	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	6845	68
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	147	2
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	63	1
(ii) Mice	58	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	125	34
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	32	14
(ii) Mice	7	1
4. Number infested properties treated	144	10
5. Total treatments carried out	154	10

The number of rat infestations reported and treated during the year is the lowest since 1958, whilst the number of infestations of mice reported and treated is the highest since 1957. On the face of it, it would appear that whilst the rat population is being kept under control the mouse population is on the increase. The first assumption regarding the rats is true, the constant inspections and treatments, together with the fine co-operation from the residents of the district, has definitely reduced the rat population over the past years. The new block system of treatment and inspection has also played a part. I would, however, point out that far more time has to be spent on inspection and test baiting of suspected trouble spots to prevent the building up of large infestations which used to be common in the district.

With regard to the increase in the treatments for mice, I believe that the same is true as for the rat population, the number of mice in the district is greatly reduced, the only difference being that residents on seeing a mouse in the past would have bought and set a mouse trap. Now they just phone the Public Health Department which of course is a much better method.

Warfarin is the main poison being used and so far there has been no evidence of resistance to it either by rats or mice. Close attention is being paid to treatments, particularly those for mice.

During the latter part of the year all work in connection with rodent control on the farms was suspended the whole district being within the restricted area due to the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in an adjoining district.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 - 1957

The number of licences to store petroleum spirit granted during the year was 27, 26 of which were renewals of licences previously held the other being a new installation. The licences issued were as follows:

Not exceeding 100 gallons	1
Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 500 gallons ..	9
Exceeding 500 and not exceeding 1,000 gallons	5
Exceeding 1,000 and not exceeding 5,000 gallons	4
Exceeding 5,000 and not exceeding 10,000 gallons	4
Exceeding 10,000 and not exceeding 20,000 gallons	1
Exceeding 50,000 gallons	3

These may also be classified in type of premises or user as follows:

Bulk storage or Processing Plant	3
Filling Stations (Retail sales)	6
Factories (own use only)	4
Builders (Own use only)	2
Farms (own use only)	8
Others (Hauliers, Fire Station, Ambulance Station, Local Authority)	4

One licence to store 4 tons of Carbide of Calcium was issued. The income from the licences was £36 10s 0d.

The duties of the department in connection with petroleum installations does not consist merely of issuing the necessary licences. The enforcement of the Regulations, particularly the Petroleum Spirit (Conveyance by Road) Regulations 1957 and the Conditions of Licence (being the conditions imposed by the local authority in connection with licences issued by them) take up quite an appreciable amount of time.

During the year seven new petroleum tanks were installed and tested. The test on one of the tanks revealed a slight leak, and after minor adjustments the tank was retested and found to be satisfactory. The new pipe lines to the installations were also tested and found to be satisfactory.

In accordance with the conditions of licence, two petrol storage tanks, both over 30 years old, were tested. One was found to be satisfactory but the other was defective and taken out of use. This tank was sealed with sand in compliance with the Petroleum Regulations.

Sixty-two visits were made to premises for the purpose of the Petroleum Acts and Regulations etc.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

General

The year under review will stand out for many years as one of great importance in connection with Public Cleansing Services, particularly the storage and collection of household refuse.

The Report of the Working Party set up by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to examine the facts of refuse collection; to what extent it is unsatisfactory; and to consider what advice can be given to Local Authorities on how to obtain the best results was published in June, 1967. A full report on this was submitted to the Public Health Committee held 11th July, 1967.

After carefully studying the report it was agreed that the service given to the residents of our district was well above the average for the country as a whole, and that many of the recommendations had been routine practice in Irlam for many years.

There were, however, a number of recommendations which would further improve our service and amongst these was the introduction of a collection service for garden refuse. This was discussed and agreed to by the Public Health Committee but unfortunately had to be deferred on financial grounds. Whilst not wishing to repeat statements made in my report of July, 1967, I would stress the benefit of such a service with a hope that the financial situation will enable us to put it into operation in the not too distant future.

A service for the collection of soiled dressings was inaugurated in September, 1967. All doctors, midwives etc. were notified and special bins placed at each of the Child Welfare Clinics. As yet there has been no exceptional call on the scheme, but there is no doubt that as the work in connection with smoke control areas progresses the need for this service will increase.

The free service for collection and disposal of discarded household furniture etc. has grown beyond all our expectations. In line with this the number of complaints regarding the dumping of such articles has been greatly reduced. The main dumping problem is with garden refuse and I am sure that this could be eliminated by the same method.

Labour

The number of workmen engaged in the Public Cleansing Service is as follows:

Public Cleansing Foreman	1 man
Drivers	3 men
Relief Driver/Loader	1 man
Refuse Collectors	10 men
Tip hands	2 men
Salvage Balers	2 men

No matter how well schemes and services are planned the ultimate results depend in no small measure on the efforts and co-operation of the workmen who do the work. Relations with the men have been good, regular meetings being held when problems, grievances, and suggestions were discussed to the mutual benefit of all concerned. This reliance on the efforts of the workmen is particularly true when only a comparatively small labour force is employed.

The establishment of 19 men when all are present is sufficient to the man the service without undue strain or overtime. Unfortunately the occasions when the service is fully manned for a full week are very rare indeed. The result being that in spite of bonuses, overtime has to be worked regularly on Saturday mornings.

The following number of days were lost during the year for the reasons stated:

Holiday Entitlement	176
Sickness	454
Absenteeism	165
	<hr/>
	795
	<hr/>

The time lost due to sickness and absenteeism is equal to a reduction in manpower of three men over the year.

There is no doubt that the position has worsened since the Council ceased to require a sick note for all cases of sickness irrespective of time absent.

The foregoing figure of time lost does not include or take into account the times when the establishment is not up to full strength due to workmen leaving the service.

Whilst difficulties were encountered in recruiting temporary labour to cover holiday periods there were no difficulties in obtaining men for the permanent positions.

Refuse Collection

The following vehicles are employed on refuse collection:

S.D. TN Type Pakamatic	20.0 cubic yards.	Purchased 1965.
S.D. Fore & Aft Tipper	14.0 cubic yards.	Purchased 1961.
S.D. Freighter (Side Loader)	11.3 cubic yards.	Purchased 1955.
S.D. Freighter (Side Loader)	11.3 cubic yards.	Purchased 1950. (Now used as spare vehicle).

As the district grows so does the work of the refuse collection service. The main object of the department is to absorb the growth into the general rounds. This may at first sight appear to be quite a simple matter - just a few more bins to empty each week. Unfortunately, practically the whole of the development is concentrated on the Higher Irlam round which means that all the extra work is being thrown onto one gang. The only way to balance this is to adjust the boundaries of all rounds. With such a rapid increase of premises it has been necessary to introduce an interim scheme or adjustment of rounds to maintain some balance. It is expected that the major part of the development will be completed in the near future, when the divisions of the rounds can be finalised.

Not only has there been a rapid increase of premises but the layout of the new Salford Overspill Estate appears to have been planned with complete disregard of the fact that essential services such as refuse collection had to operate on the estate. This estate was responsible for a number of workmen leaving the employ of the Council, with the result that a more favourable bin bonus scheme had to be offered to the team working on this round.

During the year the number of bins emptied weekly increased by 241 involving visits to an extra 241 premises. The total number of bins emptied each cycle of the rounds was 7,021 from 6,514 premises.

The collection of household refuse is worked on a district basis with the Collection and Return of the bin system. With the exception of slight delays following statutory holidays the weekly collection was maintained during the year.

The district is divided as follows:

Round	Vehicle	Boundary	Number of Premises	Number of Bins	Number of Loaders
1	S.D. TN Type Pakamatic.	Eccles Boundary to Victoria Road, and Ferryhill Road, Irlam.	2419	2542	4
2	S.D. Side Loading Freighter	Victoria Road, Irlam, to Prospect Road, Cadishead, and Ferryhill Road, Irlam to Cadishead Service Station.	1856	2067	3
3	S.D. Fore & Aft Tipper	Prospect Road, and Cadishead Service Station to Glazebrook Boundary	2239	2412	4

The bin bonus scheme is working satisfactorily. The average bonus paid over the year was £1 16s. 9d. per man per week this being equivalent to 13.3% of the basic wage.

During the year 417 requests were received for the removal of old, unwanted furniture. Whilst we have always removed this type of refuse free of charge it was only when publicity was given to the service in 1965 in an effort to stop dumping that the scheme really gained momentum. In the three years since the number of requests has doubled annually: 1965 - 100 requests; 1966 - 200 requests; 1967 - 400 requests.

With an increase of this nature the work could not be absorbed into the normal collections and it has therefore to be collected in the main on Saturday mornings or after the normal days work. This fact should be taken into account when considering the collection of garden refuse for the two services could be merged and made part of the daily routine work of the department.

There is no doubt at all that the residents of the district do appreciate the services provided for them. It only now needs the inclusion of the collection of garden refuse to complete the picture and remove all excuses for unauthorised dumping of refuse within our area.

Refuse Disposal

The refuse is disposed of by Controlled Tipping at the Council's Refuse Tip situated at Ferry Road, Irlam. The site is enclosed by a fence comprising concrete posts and wooden panels. Hence the tip cannot be seen from the road. It is, however, overlooked by a few houses in Harewood

Road. In view of this special precautions are being taken to reduce any eyesore and the tipping programme is designed so that the tip face will be facing the houses for only a very limited period. The tip is treated daily with insecticide to reduce any potential nuisance from flies and is inspected for the presence of rodents each week. In fact every effort is being made to carry out the task of disposing of the district's refuse without causing any discomfort to the residents within the vicinity of the tip.

The sealing material used is of a sandstone nature which is being dug out of the line of the old course of the River Irwell which runs across the site.

It is with regret that I have to report that much damage was caused during the year by vandals. Fence panels were broken down with monotonous regularity each week-end and also on some nights during the week. Garages were broken into and equipment damaged. It is in fact sheer vandalism for, although much damage was done, there were no cases of theft.

The following loads of refuse were disposed of at the tip during the year:

Household	3,206
Highways Department	562
Road Sweepings	396
Gully Sludge	48
Contractors and Housing Department ..	589
Trade Waste	709
	<hr/>
	5,510
	<hr/>

The number of loads of household refuse has, with the introduction of the compression vehicle, remained fairly constant. The number of loads brought to the tip by contractors has almost trebled, whilst the weight of this material approached that of the household refuse. To counter this trend the fee for tipping was raised from 4/- to 8/- for lorry loads in October, 1967, and all contractors, whether or not they were engaged on Council projects, had to pay the tipping charge.

The income from the tipping charges over the year was £174 12s. 0d.

The bin bonus scheme for the tip men is based on the average weekly bonus of the men engaged on refuse collection.

This averaged a weekly bonus of £2 0s. 3d. per man.

Dustbin Replacement Scheme

The bin replacement scheme continues to work satisfactorily. The number of bins replaced each year is still keeping steady at a figure just equal to 5% of the total number of bins on the district used for the storage of domestic refuse.

The Council's replacement scheme has now been in operation since 1st April, 1950. The scheme was originally based on a bin life of 10 to 12 years. The policy laid down of supplying a first quality bin is being proved as the right one. A replacement figure of 5%, allowing for new properties, is equal to a bin life of approximately 15 years. This not only pays tribute to the Council's policy but also to the residents of the district.

During the year the following dustbins were supplied by the Department:

Supplied under the bin replacement scheme	..	..	..	430
Supplied for Soiled Dressings at C.W.C's.	..	..	..	2
Supplied to new Council Houses	..	..	..	3
Supplied to Council Offices	..	..	..	1
Resold privately	..	..	..	7

Whilst we have not diverted in any way from the original scheme we have, due to the change in the type of refuse, had to change our ideas regarding the actual bin. With the ever increasing bulk of refuse the metal bin of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet capacity has had to give way to the $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet plastic bin. Whether or not the new type bins will be as serviceable as the old only time will tell.

Salvage

The steady increase in the amount of salvage collected and sold was maintained during 1967. Each succeeding year the records for both tonnage and income are exceeded. This is especially gratifying when one realizes that on our previous collection figures Irlam was, according to statistics based on tonnage per thousand population, one of the foremost in the country.

The efforts of the department in this field are not solely to collect salvage for resale, as important as this is. There are other aspects which to us, provide greater incentives. As I stated in the section of the report on refuse disposal, every effort is being made to reduce the eyesore at the tip and to this end the salvaging of almost 500 tons of paper plays a very important part. If the residents of the district could be further persuaded of the need for the separation of salvage, particularly paper and rags, our present figure, good as it is, could be doubled, and what a pleasure it would be to see the tip without waste paper. In the tip it is waste paper - in salvage it is an asset.

The salvage bonus scheme, in which all workmen in the cleansing service share, is based on a percentage of total sales of salvage collected and is paid quarterly. The average weekly bonus per man paid under this scheme over the year was £1 2s. 6d.(8.4% of basic wage). This when added to the bin bonus gives an overall bonus for the workmen of 21.7% of the basic wage.

In addition to this the men engaged on baling are paid a bonus based on tonnage baled and sold. The weekly average for the two men engaged on this work was £2 17s. 10d.(20.8% of basic wage). This gives the men engaged on baling a total bonus of 29.4% of their basic wage.

The details of material collected and sold during the year ended 31st December, 1967, are as follows:

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	£.	s.	d.
Paper	475	17	-	4,357	18	4
Textiles	4	16	-	86	8	-
Scrap Metal	2	1	2	8	3	-
	<u>482</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4,452</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>

The following are the figures for 1967 as compared with the three previous years:

	<u>1964</u>			<u>1965</u>			<u>1966</u>			<u>1967</u>		
	T.	c.	q.	T.	c.	q.	T.	c.	q.	T.	c.	q.
Paper	318.	3.	3.	329.	5.	2.	429.	14.	2.	475.	17.	-.
Textiles	15.	10.	3.	6.	3.	-.	14.	1.	2.	4.	16.	-.
Scrap Metal	4.	2.	0.	4.	3.	1.	3.	14.	3.	2.	1.	2.
	<u>£2,947</u>			<u>£3,054</u>			<u>£4,233</u>			<u>£4,452</u>		

For unexplainable reasons the amount of textiles collected seem to go up and down with each succeeding year. A close watch on this will be kept to ascertain the reason for this fluctuation.

Summary of District Salvage Sales

<u>Years</u>	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Weight</u>		<u>Value</u> £
		<u>cwts.</u>	<u>qrs.</u>	
1942 - 1951	1472	2	3	9,416
1952 - 1961	2775	0	3	22,267
1962	308	18	-	2,511
1963	337	9	-	2,886
1964	337	16	2	2,947
1965	339	11	3	3,054
1966	447	10	3	4,233
1967	482	14	2	4,452
	<u>6501</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>51,766</u>

Cleansing Costs and Statistics

Population (Registrar General, Mid-1967)	..	..	..	..	17,940
Approximate number of houses and premises	..	..	..	..	6,514
Approximate number of bins emptied each cycle	..	..	..	..	7,021
Average length of haul	..	..	..	..	1½ - 2 miles

*Net Expenditure:

(a) Collection	..	..	..	..	£19,351	
(b) Disposal	..	..	..	..	£ 6,402	
(c) Provision of dustbins	..	..	..	..	£ 704	
(d) Salvage	..	..	..	..	£ 4,321	
					<u>£30,778</u>	
Less income	..	..	..	..	£ 4,563	£26,215

*Net Cost per 1,000 population:

(a) Collection (excluding salvage)	£1,114	2s. 2d.)	£1,460 6s 7d.
(b) Disposal	

*Note: These figures relate to the disposal of all types of refuse and are for the financial year 1967/68.

